

The Relationship Between Parenting Patterns And Self Confidence In Children Under Five

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ABSTRACT

The family has a very important role in every stage of the development of family members. Toddlers 0-5 years is a golden age or golden age to form the foundations of personality, intelligence, skills, and sociability. Self confidence is an important part of a teenager's life. According to Rohayati (2011), self confidence is an important source in toddlerhood because they become individuals who are able to control many aspects of themselves and set goals that lead to success. The purpose of this study is to find out the relationship of parenting with self confidence in toddlers in Tumupa Satu Subdistrict Tuminting Manado City. Research uses quantitative methods using correlation research methods, which are methods that aim to determine the relationship between two variables. The time approach used is the cross sectional approach. The sample of respondent was as many as 40 people using sampling techniques, namely the total sample. Data collection using questionnaire sheets, analyzed by Chi Square statistical test. The results of the most age research 26-35 years 26 respondents (65.0%), the most high school education 28 respondents (70.0%), the most jobs of housewives 26 respondents (65.0%). Chi Square test results obtained a p value of 0,001 where $\alpha < 0,05$. The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship of the parenting with Self Confidence in toddlers in Tumumpa Village Tuminting District Manado City. Advice is expected with the research, it is hoped that respondents can find out good parenting for child development.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Projection results the population of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2018 shows that by 30.1% or 79.55 million soul Indonesian population is children aged 0-17 years . In 2018 total _ population in Indonesia is projected reached 264.2 million people. Indonesia occupies 4th position in the world as a country with amount resident biggest . In 2018 total _ child with ages 0-4 years is amounted to 21.990 million people , in 2019 amounted to 21.974 million souls , in 2020 amounted to 21.952 million people , and in 2021 it will be 21.892 million soul . North Sulawesi included province with amount resident significant youth . _ A total of 757,000 people or 31% of the total population This is kids .

Data from journal official *American Academy of Pediatrics* title "Global Rates of Child Violence Over the Last Year: A Systematic Review and Minimal Estimates" in 2016. On average 50% of the world's population is aged 2-17 years , or around 1 billion child . During a year last we had experience abuse and neglect physical , sexual and emotional in Africa, Asia and North America. the data . As of Sept 2016, 1-4 adults Once experience childhood / adolescent violence , 1 in 5 girls and 1 in 13 boys Once experience violence sexual childhood / adolescence . _ Year this , while 12% of children in the world have experience violence sexual intercourse in the past , 37% of WHO member countries have apply intervention For prevent incident violence more sexual _ big .

Based on data from UNICEF (*United for Children*) in 2016 , 80% of children from ages 2-14 experienced violence Good physique and mental and 62% violence to child happening in the environment closest . This is environment family and school , the remaining 38%. are in space guest . public . Commission Child Protection stated that in 2010 there were 171 cases , in 2012 there were

The Relationship Between Parenting Patterns And Self Confidence In Children Under Five, Sri Wahyuni, et.al

3,512 cases , in 2013 there were 4,311 cases , in 2014 there were 5,066 cases , and in 2015 it increased to 6,006 cases (Erniwati & Wahida, 2020). Based on the data submitted by the Chairman Komnas PA Arist Merdeka Sirait amount violence to children in deep North Sulawesi case abuse sexual belong high , enter in order emergency nine _ crime sexual . During In 2013 there were 33 cases follow violence , then in 2014 there were 32 cases and in 2015 (January to May) increased to 39 cases .

Self confidence is part important from life a teenager . According to (Rohayati, 2011) , trust self is source important in since toddler Because they become capable individual _ control Lots aspect from self they yourself and set goals that lead to success . Lack of trust self since toddler caused by several factor that is factor psychological and sociological . Factor psychological involved in method toddler experience development physical , psychological and social .

More verbal abuse bad than violence physique Because is form violence psychological . Type violence This attack mental and emotional state child , annoying development personality and skills social , and patterns psychological can cause loss or even loss trust self child . Besides that's the result from this verbal abuse is desire For always discuss with parents , frustration _ to self myself and parents , and feelings hurted (Yuni, et al , 2015).

Initial survey conducted by researchers on 10 mothers who have child toddler from a total of 70 samples is they say that often do action verbal abuse in children like cursing and cursing as well as say that child they That stupid Because No Can do what was told by the parents . This act of verbal abuse often done when There is problem in home , even when child currently play and do something to consider No ok .

2. METHOD

It is known that the relationship between parenting parents and self-confidence in toddlers in the Tumumpa Satu Village, Tuminting District, Manado City

Study This use method descriptive analytic with ' *cross sectional* ' design. Population in study This are parents sample amounted to 40 respondents . Billing technique sample used is *Total Sampling* . Study This has will be held in January-March 2022 in the Tumumpa Village . instrument in study This questionnaire sheet . Data analysis consists from analysis univariate and analysis bivariate. Univariate analysis explain each variable studied _ whereas analysis bivariate with using the *chi square* test . *Ethical* principles in research, namely explaining the aims and objectives of the research and asking whether they are willing to be respondents or not, if they are willing, the respondent can answer the questions in the questionnaire where all the data is guaranteed confidentiality.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics Respondents

Table 1 Frequency distribution of age, education and employment in the Tumumpa Village

Characteristics	Number of Respondents	
	Sample (n)	Percent (%)
Age		
17-25 Years	14	35.0
26-35 Years	26	65.0
Education		
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	10	25.0
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	28	70.0
Bachelor	2	5.0
Work		
IRT	26	65.0
Self-employed	10	25.0
civil servant	4	8,9
Total	40	100%

Source: Primary Data 2021

Table 1 shows the results of the frequency distribution of respondents based on age showing that the most aged 26-35 years were 26 respondents (65.0%) , the frequency distribution of respondents based on education showed that the most respondents had high school education as many as 28 respondents (70.0%), while Jobs the most were IRT, namely as many as 26 respondents (77.4%).

UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Table 2 Frequency distribution of parenting styles with Self Confidence

Variable	Number of Respondents	
	Sample (n)	Percent (%)
Parenting Style		
Good	18	45.0
Not good	22	55.0
Self Confidence		
Good	19	47.5
Not good	21	52.5
Total	40	100%

Source : Primary Data 20 21

Table 2 can be seen that the distribution of the frequency of respondents based on parenting style shows that most of the respondents have bad parenting style as many as 22 respondents (55.0%). the frequency distribution of respondents based on *self-confidence* shows that the most respondents with poor *self-confidence* are 21 respondents (52.5%)

Table 3. Relationship between parenting style and *self-confidence* in children under five in Tumumpa Satu Village, Tuminting District, Manado City, 2022 (n=40)

Pola Asuh Orang Tua	Self Confidence				Total		OR	P
	Baik		Kurang Baik		f	%		
	f	%	f	%				
Baik	14	35,0	4	10,0	18	45,0	11,900	0,001
Kurang Baik	5	12,5	17	42,5	22	55,0		
Total	19	37,4	21	52,5	40	100		

Table 3 shows the results of good parenting with good *self-confidence* for 14 respondents (35.0%), while good parenting with poor *self-confidence* for 4 respondents (10.0%). Poor parenting style with good *self confidence* was 5 respondents (12.5%), while parenting style was not good with poor *self confidence* 17 respondents (42.5%). Furthermore, the results of the Chi-Square test had a *p value* <0.05, indicating a relationship between parenting styles and toddler *self-confidence* . The *ods ratio* is 11,900 which means that parenting that is not good has a possibility of 11,900 making toddlers lack confidence .

DISCUSSION

Study This title connection pattern foster parents _ with *Self Confidence* in children toddlers in the Kelurahan Tumumpa One District Tuminting City of Manado. Study This has done on date 1-19 March 2022 as many as 45 respondents . Study This use method Descriptive Analytic with approach *Cross Sectional* .

From the research results, it was found that there was a relationship pattern foster parents with *Self Confidence* in children toddlers in the Kelurahan Tumumpa One District Tuminting Manado City . Results study This supported by some study related that is research conducted by Astuti (2019) regarding pattern foster parents with trust self children in Tabiyatul Kindergarten Atfal

The Relationship Between Parenting Patterns And Self Confidence In Children Under Five, Sri Wahyuni, et.al

Countermeasures Subdistrict Pegandon Kendal District showing that There is connection significant positive between pattern foster parents _ with trust self children (p value = 0.012). Study Kiswanti (2005:54) regarding pattern foster parents with independence Pangudi Kindergarten Sublime Bernadus Semarang shows that there is mark sufficient correlation tall between pattern foster parents with independence child . Study the related with research This where is one indicator trust self child is independence , if child own trust self so child will capable do something in a manner independent . it in line with study Utami (2018) which shows that There is influence between type pattern foster parents with development psychosocial child preschool Where obtained value of p (0.000) < α (0.05). Research results the showing type pattern foster care applied in parenting child preschool is very influential to development psychosocial , where application type pattern foster that doesn't in accordance with condition child will influence development psychosocial . Development social related with trust self , which is the process of individualization child associated preschool with strangers and fear will farewell . Child gets relate with people who don't known with easy and tolerant farewell with parents .

Djamarah (2014) suggests that the forms of parenting are: (1) Authoritarian style, namely the parenting style that forces the will. With this type of parents, they tend to be controllers or supervisors (controllers), always force their will on children, it is very difficult to accept suggestions and force their will in differences, they are too confident in themselves so that they close the deliberations. (2) Democratic style: this type of parenting style is the best type of parenting style compared to other parenting styles because this type of parenting style prioritizes common interests above the interests of individual children. This type is the type of parents who do not have much control over their children. (3) Laissez-faire style of this type of parenting is not based on rules. Freedom of choice is open to children with little parental intervention so that the freedom given is under control. (4) Fatherly style is paternal parenting, in which parents act as fathers towards children in the form of educating, nurturing, teaching, guiding and advising. (5) Charismatic style: parenting style that has authority. (6) Self-melting style, self-melting parenting style is the type of parents who prioritize harmonious relationships and build cooperation with children by joining themselves. (7) Pioneer style, this parenting style is usually always at the forefront to set an example or role model in kindness for children in the family. (8) Manipulative style, this type of upbringing always gives deception, seduction, distorts reality. (9) Transaction style, this type of parenting pattern always makes agreements (transactions), where parents and children make agreements for every action that is made. (10) Slow style as long as it's safe, this type of parenting style does everything very carefully. (11) Role switching style, role switching style is a type of parental leadership by delegating authority and responsibility to children. (12) Unconditional style, this type of parenting is called selfless because every work done has material value. (13) Selfless style, this type of parenting style teaches children sincerity in behavior and actions. (14) Consultant style, this type of parenting provides self as a place for children's complaints, opens oneself up to be a good listener for children. (15) Militaristic style, is a type of parental leadership who likes to rule. In line with this, Helmawati (2014) suggests that the forms of parenting are: (1) Authoritarian parenting. Authoritarian parenting generally uses a one-way communication pattern. The characteristics of this parenting style emphasize that all parental rules must be obeyed by children. (2) Permissive parenting. This permissive parenting pattern is the opposite of authoritarian parenting, where in this parenting style parents must comply with what is asked by the child whether parents agree or not. (3) Democratic parenting, Democratic parenting has a two-way communication position between parents and children in equal communication. (4) Situational parenting, parents do not specify just one type in educating children, parents can use one or two parenting styles. Rahman (2012) self-confidence is a belief that a person has that he is able to behave as needed to obtain the expected results. According to Hakim (2015) that self-confidence is a person's belief in all the advantages of the aspects he has and this belief makes him feel capable of being able to achieve various goals in his life. Individuals who are confident will feel confident about themselves. According to Fatimah (2013), self-confidence is a person's positive attitude that enables him to develop a positive assessment, both of himself and of the environment or situation he faces. Someone who has self-confidence will have a positive view of himself and also the individual can behave according to what his environment wants. The characteristics of behavior that reflect self-

confidence according to Lie (2003) are: (1) self-confident, (2) not dependent on others, (3) not hesitating, (4) feeling self-worth, (5) do not boast and (6) have the courage to act. Hakim (2005: 8) suggests factors that influence self-confidence, namely: (1) family environment, (2) formal education such as teachers, (3) school environment, (4) non-formal education such as living environment and (5) society and peers.

4. CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between parenting style and *Self Confidence* in toddlers in Tumumpa Satu Village, Tuminting District, Manado City .

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